

**HARRIS.**  
One-Price, Square-Dealing,  
**CLOTHIER.**  
**ST. LOUIS BLOCK,**  
MAIN STREET.  
DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU

That year by year the habits of People vary as do the Fashions? Time was when about the only chance a man had to get a Suit of Clothing without paying four prices would be to haggle for an hour, and finally a spirit of compromise or fatigue induce the contending parties to compromise.

Different here, and it is our proud honor to state we were the Pioneers in this system of ONE PRICE. We have gone ahead of any of our competitors, and mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES. True there are some of the "How Much Will You Give" class of clothiers—those relics of barbaric clothing days—but their days are numbered; and ere many moons have come and gone they will be laid away and have joined the silent majority.

But talking of changes. Don'tcher know it is time to change your Overcoat? Has not this storm suggested to you the propriety of looking at those Overcoats, the merits of which have been proclaiming all the season? Take a look at some of our Fur Trimmed Overcoats. They will make your mouth water. That one at \$22.50 is a Bird! We have sold stacks of them already this season, and have stacks left.

Then we have a Fur-Collar Coat at \$15 that is a Gem. But all our Specialties are gems, and one of the first water is a coat, Otter Cuffs and Collar, English Beaver cloth, which we are selling cheaper than we did last year, notwithstanding the fact that fur and cloth have both advanced in price.

We have several things in Underwear that would attract the attention of a connoisseur. Goods that formerly went for \$8 and \$10 can now be had for about half that money. We have many of those effects in Silk, Lace and Stripes that you cannot find in any place in Helena except—"You Know Where."

Another thing that will attract you is our stock of Nobby Cardigans. Without a doubt we can show two styles where you can find one elsewhere, while we show some styles that you cannot find as fine in quality anywhere. We mean this and stand ready to prove it!

Children grow to be Boys, Boys pass on to Manhood, but they must all be remembered. No matter how transitory their condition, we have 'em all, in all grades. All the Ladies will tell you: "The only place to buy Boys' Clothing is at Harris" and they know you can depend upon it.

Many things we would like to mention were our space not so limited, but we must say a word about our Neckwear. In this specialty

**WE ARE THE BOSS.**  
Pshaw, they can't hold a candle to us! Just look at our line and you will agree. The Styles are the latest. We are not accountable for the Patterns, because our opinion is that the more ridiculous a garment, or the louder the pattern, the more apt to be considered as the "Proper Thing" this year. From the abbreviated "Chippie" Box Coat to the horrid "Banana" patterns that adorn our Vest and Neckties, as they are Stylish, we must wear them.

**HARRIS**  
**The One-Price Clothier**  
**ST. LOUIS BLOCK,**  
MAIN STREET.

## FOR CHURCH AND STATE.

The Catholic Laymen's Congress Formulates the Platform on Which it Stands.

The Second and Last Day of the Meeting an Enthusiastic and Interesting One.

An Address Presented to the President—The Dedication of the New University To-Day.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The session of the congress of Catholic laymen was held to-day with all the enthusiasm and crush of spectators that characterized the opening meeting. Hon. Horace Merier, prime minister of Quebec, made an address which was in many respects one of the best heard this week.

His reference to the recently repaired despoliation of the Jesuits by the same George III, who despoiled the American revolutionary fathers of their liberties and rights, was cheered again and again. "This restitution act by the Canadian government," he said, "will long stand as an honorable act before mankind. As to the status of Catholics, whether in Canada or the United States, the world should know that loyalty to God means loyalty to the state." To the American poet Longfellow, and his pathetic allusion to Catholics and Canadians, Merier paid a tribute of noble eloquence, concluding with a quotation from the poet's "Ship of State," which the premier so used as to imply that it expressed the feelings of Quebec to the American union.

Delegate Fagin, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted with a rush, tendering on behalf of the congress the most cordial greetings to the people of Canada and acknowledging their warm sentiments of regard as expressed by Premier Merier.

Monsignor Gadd, of England, special representative of Cardinal Manning, briefly congratulated the congress on its success, and following him came a long paper on "Philanthropy," by Peter Foy, of St. Louis.

Edmund L. Dunne, of Florida, treated extemporaneously the subject: "The Right of the State on Education." The following papers were also read: "Religion and Education," by William T. Kelly, of St. Paul; "Societies," by H. J. Spaulnort, of St. Louis; "Catholic American Literature," by C. B. Pallin, of St. Louis; "Sunday Observance," by M. R. Tello, of Cleveland; "Labor and Capital," by William Richards, of Washington.

After recess the committee appointed to wait upon President Harrison at Washington and invite him to be present, reported that they had been received cordially and handsomely by the chief magistrate. (Cheers.) President Harrison had said if it were not that he was preparing his message, he would accept the invitation gladly, and in any event he would be with the delegates in Washington to-morrow at the dedication of the new university. The report was enthusiastically received, and the obligations of the congress to the president and the committee expressed by more cheering and a rising vote.

The reading of papers was then resumed. George D. Wolf, of Philadelphia, read a paper on "The Catholic Press," Judge Frank McGlain, of Louisiana, and Milton E. Smith, of Washington, discussed Wolf's paper.

THE PLATFORM.  
To-night the net result of the proceedings of the first congress of Catholic laymen of the United States, is made manifest in the platform adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. The platform rejoices at the marvelous development of the country, and regards with just pride the part taken by Catholics therein. In the words of the poster issued by the archbishop and bishops in the third plenary council, "We claim to be acquainted with the laws, institutions and spirit of the Catholic church, and with the laws, institutions and spirit of our country, and we emphatically declare there is no antagonism between them." We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need lay aside any of our devotedness to the church to be true citizens, and the insinuation that we are slavers of our love for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to many dangers that threaten the denigration of the social fabric upon which depends our peace, liberty and free institutions. Although our wealth has increased and prosperity abounds, we find under its shadow this system of incipient pauperism, discontented men, women and children without the benefits of education, without the advantages of religion, deprived of any share in the abundance, or participation in the blessings which, through our free institutions, God Almighty has designed for the people of our land. We recognize its importance to religion and education. As it is, in state schools no provision is made for teaching religion. We must continue to support our own schools, colleges and universities, and through her action on individual conscience, and in such civil enactments as have been rendered necessary by altered conditions. The employment of young minors, either male or female, is disapproved. The education pledges co-operation with the clergy in discussing those great economic educational and social questions which effect the interest and well being of the church,

the county and society at large. A protest is entered against any change in the matter of the education of Indians by which they will be deprived of Christian teaching.

The platform favors Catholics taking a greater part than heretofore in general philanthropic and reformatory movements by mingling more in such works of national virtue as non-Catholic citizens are engaged in and taking a proper share in the management of prisons and hospitals. We might exert Catholic influence outside of our own body at the same time we are solving the unfortunate and reforming the erring. We should be able to insist on Catholic inmates being freely ministered to by their own clergy and we must assert and secure the right of Catholics in all institutions under public control. There are many Christian issues in which Catholics could come together with non-Catholics and shape civil legislation for the public good. In spite of rebuff and injustice and overbearing zealotry, we should seek an alliance with non-Catholics for the proper observance of the laws. To effect this we must set our faces sternly against the sale of intoxicating beverages on Sunday; the corrupting influence of saloons in politics. Crime and pauperism resulting from excessive drinking require legislative restriction, which we can aid in procuring by joining our influence with that of other enemies of intemperance. We favor the passage and enforcement of laws rigidly closing saloons on Sunday and forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and intoxicated persons.

The platform recommends Catholics to subscribe more generally for Catholic publications, looks with eagerness for the establishment of daily Catholic newspapers in the large cities and a Catholic Associated Press agency, recommends the work of Catholic circulating libraries, reading circles and the efforts to have the best Catholic books and periodicals introduced into public libraries as fast as practicable. We hope for the introduction of proper church music in all our churches where other music is now heard. Music should help devotion to divine service and should tend to liberate the mind from heavenly thoughts. Efforts should be made to have the congregation join in the singing. The platform concludes: "We cannot conclude without recording our solemn conviction that absolute freedom of the Holy See is equally indispensable to the peace of the church and the welfare of mankind. We demand in the name of humanity and justice that this freedom be scrupulously respected by all secular governments. We protest against the assumption by any such government of the right to affect the interests or control the acts of our Holy Father by any form of legislation or other public act to which his full approbation has not been previously given, and we pledge to our brothers and sisters everywhere the just claims of his sacred and unalienable right."

As Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, had opened the congress, it was desired that he close it. He said, with fervent emphasis: "Go to your homes filled with the enthusiasm of this convention and spread it through the union that this is a new departure for Catholics in this country—a mission for Catholic laymen. The day has come, thank God, when all Catholics will rise up and say, we are worthy of our religion. The country to be conquered is heaven. Don't go home to sleep, but to work. Go back true Catholics." Adjourn.

The next congress will meet at the city in which the World's Fair is held in 1892.

PRESIDENT HARRISON CALLED UPON.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A committee from the Catholic congress in session at Baltimore waited on the president this morning by appointment and presented him with an address. The president received them cordially, and listened carefully to the reading of the address. The latter says: "Representing in a measure 10,000,000 of our fellow-citizens who share in the expressions of respect for this government, devoted to its constitution and laws, the congress desires to voice and emphasize the loyalty and fidelity of the Catholic people to the United States and its institutions, as well as their respect for the rights of liberty and tolerance. On the centennial of the establishment of episcopal authority in these United States, the Catholics of America in their first congress assembled, while rejoicing in the marvelous growth of the faith on this soil, and returning grateful thanks to God therefor, feel the occasion is eminently fitting to voice also their heartfelt rejoicing over the perpetuity and solidity of our civil institutions, the departments of the spirit of religion, liberty and tolerance, and the material progress and prosperity of our country; and through you to express to our fellow citizens of this great republic, in spirit, unity and brotherly love, the desire that while pursuing the official duties in serving God to march hand in hand in the promotion of the best interests of our common country and the welfare of society. The congress bids this committee, while conveying to you the expressions of respect, to say that it would be a gratifying pleasure and privilege to have the honor of welcoming you to its session in Baltimore."

In reply, the president said he appreciated the compliment paid to him by the congress, as well as the truth of the sentiments expressed in the address, in regard to the fidelity of the Catholics of the United States, the constitution and the laws of the country. He requested his official duties would prevent his attending the sessions of the congress, but he thought he could promise them that he would be present at the opening of the Catholic university near this city to-morrow. The committee returned to Baltimore in the afternoon, well pleased with the visit.

THE MANITOBA NEW DEAL.

Coast Business to be Shipped by Way of the Canadian Pacific.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Manitoba road has issued instructions to all its agents to consign Pacific coast business via its line and the Canadian Pacific. This is owing to the traffic agreement between the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern, which prevents the Manitoba from sending business to the coast via Butte and Pocatello. The most important part of this agreement will be to hurry up the construction of the Manitoba coast line. Several surveying parties are now in the field, and when the road is once started it is the intention to push building as fast as men and money will permit. The Manitoba made a phenomenal record in building its Montana extension, which was longer in point of actual distance than the new line to the coast, though the latter presents more engineering difficulties. Before this time next year through trains will be running from St. Paul to the coast over the Manitoba's own track.

Northern Pacific Dividend.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Northern Pacific directors to-day declared a dividend of 1 percent on preferred stock, payable January 15.

## M'HAFFTON IS THE JUDGE

The Democrat Elected to Office in Silver Bow County Takes Possession.

Each Contestant Presents His Case But Judge DeWolfe Refuses to Decide.

Court Adjourned Sine Die and McHaffton Opens the New Session With Sheriff Sullivan.

BUTTE, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The culminating scene of the election contests occurred in the district court room at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Last Friday, it will be remembered, J. J. McHaffton and L. J. Hamilton, respectively, the democratic and republican candidates for the office of district judge, presented their credentials to Judge DeWolfe, both having taken the oath of office. At that time after some discussion by various prominent members of the bar, the certificates were withdrawn and the matter postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Hamilton's certificate came from the state board of canvassers. McHaffton was elected without dispute if the vote of precinct 34 be counted, and as McHaffton was the principal relator in the mandamus proceedings, the vote of that precinct had already been counted for him and his certificate was issued by the county clerk and recorder. During the interval since last Friday there have been several attempts at a compromise. It has been suggested by attorneys that both McHaffton and Hamilton should place their resignations in the hands of Gov. Toole and allow him to appoint some third party, acceptable to both, to the judgeship. Judge McHaffton, however, confident of the justice of his cause, rejected such propositions and stood firmly upon his rights. Up to noon to-day it was considered probable that some kind of a compromise might be effected.

Public interest was excited to a much higher pitch than at any time since the canvassing board threw out precinct 34. As early as 1 o'clock the crowd began filling the court room, and half an hour later the room, corridors and stairway were packed with interested people, as the impression had somehow gotten out that a physical contest was imminent. At just five minutes before 2 o'clock Judge DeWolfe walked in and took his seat, the great crowd preserving absolute silence as he did so. With the railing reserved for the members of the bar and jurors, were seated most of the prominent members of the bar of Silver Bow county. On the west side of the room was Judge McHaffton and at his side sat Eugene E. Sullivan, who was the democratic candidate for the office of sheriff, and who is also elected by the vote of precinct 34. On the west side sat L. J. Hamilton, backed up by Sheriff Lloyd.

In his usual quiet and dignified manner Judge DeWolfe opened court and asked if there was any business to be brought before him. Mr. Hamilton at once rose and addressed the court in a loud speech. He began by recalling the circumstances of the judgeship controversy to the attention of the court and then proceeded to argue that his credentials came from the state canvassing board and were regular on their face. They were just the same as they would have been had he received every vote cast in Silver Bow county at the recent election; the court had no jurisdiction whatever as to the qualifications of his successor; he was even less empowered in such a respect than a canvassing board. Mr. Hamilton said that Judge DeWolfe had in the mandamus proceedings set up the very sound doctrine that only tribunals of competent jurisdiction could go behind the returns. He claimed it would be going behind the returns if Judge DeWolfe should recognize anybody but himself (Hamilton) as his successor. Mr. Hamilton then made some remarks of a complimentary nature in regard to Judge McHaffton. He said they had always been personal friends and for aught he knew were now. He gave Judge McHaffton full credit for honesty of intention; he, himself, however, desired to stand upon his rights as entitled, prima facie, to succeed Judge DeWolfe; if McHaffton could then establish his right in proper courts, let him do so. He did not pretend to say that the canvassing board was either right or wrong, or that the state canvassing board was right or wrong, in issuing him a state certificate. It sufficed for him that they had issued it. He was willing to admit that the certificate might be honeycombed with fraud, but claimed that it was regular on its face, and therefore should be recognized by Judge DeWolfe.

Mr. Hamilton then took his seat and Judge McHaffton at once arose to address the court. Judge McHaffton is a young man, not over 35 years old, of firm character and recognized integrity. He was a trifle pale and his voice shook a little, but he was perfectly self-possessed. His language was direct and pointed. He said he had been elected district judge by the people of Silver Bow county. Their votes elected him. There had been a dispute about the counting of a portion of those votes, and the dispute had been settled by a peremptory order of mandamus from the very court which he was now addressing. How could such a court recognize any other than himself as entitled to the office? While Judge DeWolfe had no right to sit as judge in deciding the qualifications of his successor, he did have a right to recognize as his successor the man who was elected. Concerning the election of himself (McHaffton) there was not the slightest dispute. No one would stand up there and say he had

not been elected by the people. If there was any dispute about his election, there were courts open to any contestant, and they would force any unlawful incumbent to give up his office, if he had obtained possession of it in any way. It was not merely a certificate, a piece of printed paper, that entitled a man to office—it was a majority of the votes of the people, cast at a lawful election, that entitled a man to an office. He himself received this majority. If Mr. Hamilton could show or wished to try to show that this majority was illegal, or obtained in any way in an illegitimate manner, then he had an adequate remedy at law and could bring his grievance before courts of competent jurisdiction. Judge McHaffton then referred briefly to the anticipated trouble, and deprecated any excitement. He said that any public excitement was unnecessary, as the matter could be settled quietly and without disturbance. He did not come to the country to disgrace himself, nor any honorable office to which he might aspire; neither did he come here to be robbed of his rights. He had no personal feeling in the matter; his personal choice had been to keep out of politics altogether, and he had endeavored to do so, but he felt that now he represented the people, and would insist upon their rights and his to the office to which he had been elected. He was quite willing to give Mr. Hamilton credit for personal honesty and the conviction that he was right in this matter. With the consent of his opponent, Judge DeWolfe might consider that the certificates of election had again been presented to the court.

Absolute silence prevailed when Judge DeWolfe began to speak. He complimented both the gentlemen who had spoken on the temperance and moderation of their utterances. He said they had both spoken in a manner to reflect the highest credit upon themselves, both as members of the bar and as citizens. In speaking to the question at hand he was constrained to say that his opinion was that the court as at present constituted, could not decide any thing, even if he were disposed to do so; he could not decide which of the gentlemen was entitled to be his successor. There was something, however, which the public ought to be told in explanation of his conduct. The court knew that the returns of Silver Bow county had been forwarded to Helena in an incomplete state and had been canvassed by the state board without precinct 34; the court knew that the state board in issuing a certificate to Mr. Hamilton had acted on incomplete returns; hence if the action of the board was wrong originally, no certificate issued based on that wrong could be right. He would not controvert Mr. Hamilton's statement that his certificate was prima facie evidence of election; in fact, he would not go into a discussion of the question at all. He would not, however, stultify himself by disregarding the order of mandamus issued by himself in this very case. The situation confronting him was one of great embarrassment. He would simply cut the Gordian knot by adjourning court sine die. He called upon Sheriff Lloyd to adjourn the district court of the second judicial district of Montana territory, and the sheriff complied by repeating the usual formula.

Judge DeWolfe then left the bench and walked down the center of the room and took up a position by the railing. Then came a moment of intense excitement, and every eye was fastened on the two aspirants. Judge McHaffton rose and slowly walked up the steps leading to the judge's bench, while Mr. Hamilton remained motionless. Judge McHaffton said: "Sheriff Sullivan will call the court to order." Mr. Sullivan rose and opened court. Judge McHaffton appointed W. F. Caton court stenographer, and proceeded at once to the transaction of routine business. The crowd slowly filed out as the individuals composing it became convinced one after another that there would be no further friction. Judge McHaffton continued the session until 9 o'clock, when he adjourned court until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hamilton declined to discuss his plans with your correspondent, but is evidently sick of the whole business and will not contest it further.

It is reported late to-night that the next step of the republicans in the election contest cases will be to get a writ of prohibition from the supreme court of the state forbidding Judge McHaffton from holding court.

THE BRITISH ARE SCARED.

The Price of Pig Iron Throws Clyde Builders into a Panic.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British ship builders are placed in a serious position by the rise in the price of iron and steel. A further advance is feared, and if this takes place many firms will lose money on their contracts now under way, unless there is a speedy fall in plates and raw material. The prominence of this great British industry will be greatly threatened and the question may be solved as to whether the American flag may not resume its former position upon the seas. Much of the best steel used in the Clyde and at Barrow comes from Spain and the rumor that an export duty on the product is being considered by that power, has created consternation. The Middlesex iron market is excited. It is reported a syndicate has bought up all the Cleveland warrants, cornering the market.

Convening of the French Legislature.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The French chambers met to-day. President Blane delivered an address in which he congratulated the members of the cabinet on the fact that the republic, for the fifth time, had repelled the assault of a hostile coalition. The senate adjourned till Monday.

A number of Boulangists assembled in the place de la Concorde to-day. The police dispersed the gathering. Mounted Republican guards now surround the vicinity.

Another Kentucky Feud.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—The French-Exercised at Hazard, Ky., has broken out afresh and several have been killed.

## MRS. FOSTER A SECEDER.

The Female Champion of the Administration a Bolter From the W. C. T. U. Convention.

An Exciting Session in Which the Prohibitionists Gain a Sweeping Victory.

The Society Glad to be Rid of the Malcontents—Prohibition Endorsed and Morton Denounced.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In the Women's Christian Temperance Union this morning an amendment to the constitution forbidding partisan political action came up on a motion for its adoption. It was argued at length pro and con, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, supporting the motion, charging the convention with partisanship in aspersing the republican leaders. The motion was defeated by a heavy majority.

At the afternoon session Mrs. S. Clements, of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Purity in Literature and Art." Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, of Missouri, spoke on "Narcotics." She treated particularly of the evil effect of cigarette smoking, and suggested the best way to fight narcotics was to teach the children.

With a view of ascertaining what sort of women were present in the convention, Miss Willard asked all that had been school teachers at any time to rise. Of the 467 delegates present 379 rose. All who had been sabbath school teachers were asked to rise and every delegate in the convention arose.

Gen. Clinton B. Fiske made a brief speech. He said Vice-President Morton is a good man to have on the prohibition side. The party needed his fame and fortune. Gen. Fiske said he would be glad to have Vice-President Morton lead in the reform movement by taking steps to have the grog shop under the senate chamber abolished. Gen. Fiske concluded with a few eulogistic remarks about Mrs. Hayes. Rev. Annie H. Shaw, in a report on "Franchise," said the cause of woman's suffrage had made great gains during the year. Woman suffrage planks had been placed in the constitutions of Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota and asked only on technical grounds in other states.

Mrs. Caroline Buell denied the statement that the membership of the national organization has decreased. She said it had increased about 5,000 during the past year, being her estimates on the treasurer's report.

At the evening session the executive committee announced it had considered the charges preferred against the national officers by Dr. Wessels-Burnett, of the temperance hospital, and returned a resolution declaring the national officers were altogether without blame in the matter. The event of the session was the report of the committee on resolutions, touching the non-partisan question. The majority report says: "We believe it is vital to temperance reform that the principle of prohibition be made the dominant issue in American politics. We, therefore, give our approval to that party only which declares in its platform for prohibition in state and national affairs."

The minority report was brought in by Mrs. Mattie M. Bailey, of the Iowa delegation, and read as follows: "That the recent election contests demonstrated the need of a more persistent, persevering education on temperance work among all classes of people. The results of these several contests having given us practical proof that success in the effort to overthrow the organized liquor traffic can only be assured where the intelligent conviction of the people are in favor of prohibition, and that defeat is certain where such convictions are lacking. Therefore, resolved, further, that as forty odd departments of the W. C. T. U. are for no party, but are for the education of the people in the truths of total abstinence and prohibition, and as we have in our membership women whose differing political preferences lead them to sympathize and support the different political parties; therefore, it is unjust and unwise for this organization to pledge its influence, support or allegiance to any political party; unjust because, if this organization is non-partisan, as our president has lately declared, such pledge of influence, support or allegiance representatively given, interferes with the individual freedom of any and every member to prefer and work for the political party of her choice; unwise, because in the practical carrying out of that pledge, our religious and educational work is thereby subjected to party limitations and antagonized by disastrous partisan opposition."

Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Bailey spoke in favor of the adoption of the minority report. Mrs. Clara Hoffman spoke against its adoption. The majority report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, the Iowa delegates alone voting in favor of the minority report.

After the voting down of the minority report on the non-partisan question, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster arose and read a long protest on behalf of the Iowa delegation, setting forth that they had been met with rebuffs and insults until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. At the conclusion of the reading, the Iowa delegation left the hall, leaving behind Mrs. Carhart, who is not a member of the delegation regularly. Miss Willard spoke briefly about the bolt, saying this outcome had long been expected and that the forbearance of the W. C. T. U. in the matter had no equal in history. The convention then adopted a resolution authorizing the executive committee to immediately take steps to reorganize the Iowa delegation.

Miss Willard called for volunteers from among the Iowa visitors to take the place of the seceding delegation, and a number of ladies promptly came forward. Mrs. Carhart was made chairman. The convention adopted a resolution saying: "We have seen what seems to us to be simply sufficient proof that the vice-president of the United States has permitted a bar in his new apartment house at Washington, and we express our amazement, grief and condemnation that at this advanced stage of temperance reform the second officer of the government should thus openly ally himself with the liquor dealers of the nation." A number of other resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

Bribe in the Field.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—A Lima, Ohio, special says: Calvin S. Brice, who is at his home here, has formally announced his candidacy for the United States senatorship, to succeed Senator Payne.

Suicide of a Consul.

COLOGNE, Nov. 12.—Brandt, the Danish consul at Amsterdam, who has been visiting this city, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.